

## History

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

#### Muslim Invasion:

- In AD 712, **Muhammed Bin Qasim** invaded **Sindh** and conquered it and thereby Islamisation of Sindh has happened.
- The next invader was **Mahmood of Gazni**. His invasion started in the year AD 1000. He raided India 17 times between AD 1000 and 1027.
- The most important raid was **Somnath expedition in 1025**. Somnath temple was situated in **Gujarat**.
- **Alberuni** an Arab historian who wrote **Tharikh – Ul- Hind** an account of Hindustan accompanied Muhammed Ghazni to India.
- The famous Persian poet **Firdausi** who wrote **Shahnama** (the book of kings) lived in his court.
- **Firdausi is known as Indian Homer**, Persian Homer, or the immortal Homer of the east.

#### Invasion of Ghori

- The 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim invader who had a real intention to build an empire in India was **Muhammed Ghori**.
- In the 1<sup>st</sup> battle of **Tarain** in **1191**, he was defeated by **Prithwiraj Chauhan**.
- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> battle of **Tarain** in **1192**, Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithwiraj Chauhan and laid the foundation of his empire in India.
- In 1206, Mohammed Ghori was accidentally killed. As he had no sons his prominent slave, **Qutub-uddin Aibak** became the king and he laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate.

#### Qutub Uddin Aibak (AD 1206-1210) :

- The dynasty of Aibak was known as **slave dynasty** (also known as **Ilbari dynasty & Mamlook dynasty**).
- He became the Sultan in **1206 AD**. He is the first Muslim ruler of India.
- **Hassan Issami** was a famous historian in the court of Aibak.
- He was known as **Lakh baksha** (giver of lakhs) because of his generosity.
- He started the construction of **Qutub Minar** in honour of Sufi Saint, **Quaja Qutubinddin Bhakthiyar Khaki**.
- But the construction was completed by **Ilthumish**.
- Aibak died while playing **polo**.

#### Ilthumish (AD 1211 – 1236) :

- After the death of Qutub Uddin, **Aram Sha** ascended the throne but Ilthumish deposed him.
- **Ilthumish** is considered as the real consolidator of Muslim power in India.
- He belongs to **Ilbari tribe** so, his dynasty is known as Ilbari dynasty.
- Ilthumish faced the challenge of the great Mangole emperor **Chengiz Khan**. Chengiz Khan **attacked India** during this time.
- Ilthumish acquired **Mansur** (letter of investiture) from **Abbasid Caliph** in 1229, which gave a legal status to his kingship.
- It was Ilthumish who made **Delhi**, the capital instead of **Lahore**.
- He organized **chalisa** or the famous Turkish forty to help him in administration.
- The revenue system of the sultanate **iqtha** was introduced by Ilthumish
- Ilthumish was succeeded by his son Rukn-ud din
- But Rukn-ud din was executed by **Razia Sulthana** and she became the next ruler

#### Razia Sulthana (AD 1236-1240) :

- She is the **first woman** ruler of India
- She rejected Purdah. Though the people of Delhi supported her, hostility mounted among Chalisa against her. They conspired and they installed Bahram, the third son of Ilthumish as the sulthan and Razia was killed.

#### Bahram Shah (AD 1240-42) :

- He was a weak ruler and was finally killed

### Mazud Shah (AD 1242-46) :

- He was also a weak ruler and deposed and imprisoned

### Nazir-ud-din Mohammed (AD 1246-66) :

- Even though he was the sulthan the real power was in the hands of Balban.
- In August 1249, Sulthan married Balban's daughter and Balban was made Malik Naib (regent). Balban was also awarded the title of Ulukh (great) Khan. Balban was now the ruler in all but name. But later sultan became resentful of Balban's authoritarianism but his plans to control Balban ended in disaster for himself and Balban captured the throne by poisoning the Nasir-ud-din.

### Balban (AD 1266—1287) :

- Balban knew that the real threat to the monarchy came from Chahalganis or forties intrigues and their hunger for power. So he abolished **forties**.
- Balban introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs such as **Sijadda** (prostration) and **Paibos** (kissing the sultan's feet) to prove his superiority over the nobles.
- He also introduced the Persian festival of **Nauroz** to impress the nobles and subjects with his wealth and power.
- Balban described himself as the **shadow of God** or the vice regent of God on earth **Zil - I - illahi**.
- Balban established a separate military department called **Diwan-i-arz** and reorganized the army.
- His repeated attacks on the Mewats strongholds and villages stopped their frequent raid on Delhi.
- After the death of Balban, Kaikubad the son of Balban raised to the throne by the powerful nobles. But he fell into dissipated life style and was killed by khalji Maliks. Thus the Ilbari rule came to an end.

### Khalji Dynasty (AD 1290-1320) :

#### Jalal -ud-din Khalji (1290-96 AD) :

- Jalal -ud- din khalji was the founder of Khalji Dynasty
- His reign **witnessed** the invasion of Yadava kingdom by his nephew, **Ala-ud-din** ,governor or Kara.
- When the news of Ala-ud-din's victory reached Delhi the sultan wanted his nephew to surrender the booty (ghanima) which had been acquired from Devagiri.
- Pretending to be sorry that he had invaded Devagiri without obtaining prior approval, Ala-ud-din succeeded in persuading his uncle to visit him at Kara.
- When Jalal-ud-din landed Ala-ud-din prostrated himself at his uncle's feet but signaled the assassins who were waiting his orders.
- They immediately killed the sultan. **Ala-ud-din (Original name Ali Gurushap)** usurped the throne immediately after that.

#### Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316) :

##### Ala-ud-din's Imperialism :

- **Ala-ud-din** annexed Gujarat (1298), Ranthambor(1301), Mewad (1303), Malwa(1305) and Jalor(1311). In Deccan Ala-ud-din's army led by **Malik Kafur** defeated many dynasties like Yadavas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Virpandyas. Ala-ud-din Khalji was the first Muslim ruler who attacked **South India**.
- The first marriage between a Muslim ruler and a Hindu Princess was between **Alauddin** and **Kamaladvei**, the widow of the ruler of **Gurajat**.
- In 1303, Alauddin Khalji attacked **Chittoor** the capital of Mewar to marry **Padmini** the wife of Chittoor king Ratan Singh.
- But Padmini and other Rajput woman committed **Jauhar** (Committing mass suicide by jumping in to fire). **Padmavati** is a historical poem about Padmini episode written by **Maliki Muhammed Jayasi**.
- He introduced the system of **Dagh** (the branding of horses) and **Chehra** (descriptive roll of soldiers)
- **Alauddin Khalji** was the first Delhi Sultan who introduced market regulation in India. He appointed **Shahnas** to control markets.
- Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan to maintain a **permanent standing army**.
- Alauddin Kalji was responsible for the introduction of **postal system** in India.
- He was a patron of art and the **Amir Khusrau** was the court poet of Alauddin.
- **Amir Khusrau** is considered as **the father of Urdu language** and the inventor of music instrument **Sitar**.
- Alauddin had a dream of world conquest. So he assumed the title '**Sikhandar-i-Sani**' or **second Alexander**.

- After Alauddin his son Mubarak ruled Delhi Sultanate for 4 years from 1316-1320 AD. His Islamized Hindu friend Khusrau killed him and captured the throne. But soon Khusru was killed by **Ghiyasuddin Thuglak** and he laid the foundation of Thuglak dynasty.

#### Tughlaq dynasty (AD 1320- 1414) :

##### Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (AD 1320 -1325) :

- Thuglak dynasty was founded by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. His real name was **Ghazi Malik**.
- Ghiyasuddin died by the collapse of a **pavilion**.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the first sultan to start **irrigation** works.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by his son **Jauna Khan** **popularly known as Muhammed Bin Tughlaq**.

##### Muhammed Bin Tughluq (AD 1325- 1351) :

- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was known as **mixture of opposites, wisest fool, Prince of moneyers** etc.
- **Ibnu Batuta** the Moroccan traveller lived there for 8 years during his period.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from **Delhi** to **Daulatabad** in 1327.
- In **1330** he introduced **token currency** of bronze and copper.
- Most of his reforms were utter failures.
- He also created a new department of agriculture called **Diwan-i-kohi**. Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.

##### Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351-1388) :

- After his accession, Firoz Shah Thughlaq was faced with the problem of preventing the imminent break up of Delhi Sultanate. He adopted the Policy of trying to appease the nobility, army and theologians.
- He introduced the principle of **heredity** to the army and nobles. If a Soldier died his son will be inducted in to the army. If a noble died his son will acquire his Iqta.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq is the first sultan who introduced **Jaziya**, the religious tax on Hindus.
- He started a new department called **Diwan-i-Khairat** to make provisions for the marriage of poor girls.
- He is the sultan who dug **wells and canals** for the improvement of the cultivation in a wide-scale.
- He also started a new department called **diwan-i-bandagon (department of slaves)**. He ordered his officials that whenever they attacked a place they should select handsome young boys and send them to sultan as slaves.
- Feroz Shah Taughlaq established a hospital named **Dar-ul-Shifa** in Delhi. Firoz Shah Tughlaq built the famous **Hauz Khas** (a pleasure resort) and the **Kotla** (fort) Delhi.
- He destroyed the **Jaganathpuri Temple** at **Puri**. Firoz Shah Taughlaq wrote a brief account of his reign in a book called **Futuh-at-e-firozshahi**
- Feroz Shah Taughlaq died in the year 1388.
- His successors were weak and last ruler of Taughlaq dynasty was **Muhammed Shah Taughlaq**.
- During his reign **Timur**, the descendent of **Chengis Khan** invaded India in **1398** and plundered **Delhi**.
- In 1414 Taughlaq dynasty was overthrown by **Sayyids**.
- The Sayyid dynasty was weak when compared with previous dynasties of Delhi sultanate. In this period the control of sultan over nobles were weak.
- The last Sayyid ruler Alam Shah retired in 1447, and then Bahlul Lodhi captured Delhi. The Sayyid had ruled in name only but the Lodhi's revived the prestige of Delhi sultanate.

##### The Lodhi dynasty (AD 1451-1526) :

##### Bahlul Lodhi (AD1451-1488)

- **Bahalul Lodhi** was an Afghan soldier. He established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur. He was the **founder of Lodhi dynasty**.

### Sikandar Lodhi (AD 1489-1517)

- Sikandar Lodhi was the son of Bahlul Lodhi who conquered Bihar and West Bengal.
- Sikandar Lodhi shifted his capital from **Delhi to Agra**. He is known as the maker of **Agra city**.
- He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture. He introduced the **Gaz-i-Sikandari**. (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.
- Sikandar was a fanatic Muslim and broke the sacred images of the **Jwalamukhi temple** at Nagarkot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.

### Ibrahim Lodhi (AD 1517-1526) :

- He was the last king of the Lodhi dynasty and the last sultan of Delhi sultanate.
- **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the son of Sikandar Lodhi. He asserted the absolute power of the sultan. As a result some of the nobles turned against him. At last **Daulat Khan Lodhi**, the Governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi.
- In the first battle of **Panipat** in **1526**. **Babur** defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, thereby ended Delhi sultanate rule and laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in Indore.

### Historians and writers of Sultanate period:

- **Minhajisraj** is a famous historian of Delhi sultanate period. He wrote the famous book **Tabaqat- I - Nasiri**. He was the court poet of Nasiruddin Mahmud.
- **Ziauddin Barani** – Barani's **Tarikh- I-firuzshahi** named after Firoz Shah Taughaq is the most valuable historical work written during the period of Delhi sultanate.
- **Isami** - His **Futuh-us-Salatin** is a work in Persian verse on the model of **Firdauri Shahnama**. It deals with the history of the long period from the rise of Bahminis of Ghajni to the reign of Mohammed Bin Taughaq.
- **Amir Khusrau** is the most important poet of Delhi sultanate period. He was also a historian. He is said to have witnessed the reign of eight Delhi sultans. He wrote the famous book '**Thuglaq Nama**'.

### Architecture:

- The **Arch** and **dome** method of Architecture was widely used during Delhi sultanate period.

### Kingdoms of South during Delhi Sultanate Period:

#### Vijaya Nagara Kingdom:

- The Vijaya nagara kingdom was founded by **Harihara and Bukka** in 1336, with the capital as **Vijayanagara** on the banks of **Thungabhadra** River with the help of **Saint Vidyaranaya**.
- Vijayanagar Kingdom lay in Deccan, to the South of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- Vijayanagar period can be divided in to four different dynasties **Sangama, Saluva, Tulava and Aravidu**.
- The founders Harihara and Bukka belong to **Sangama** dynasty.
- From 1336-1485 Sangama dynasties ruled.
- **Nicolo de Conti** the famous Italian traveler visited Vijayanagara kingdom during the time of 4<sup>th</sup> Sangama king Devaraya-I. Devaraya-I also built a dam across **Thungabhadra**, with canals leading to city.
- His successor Devaraya-II recruited Muslim archers and cavlrymen in to his army on large scale. He was also a great ruler.
- **Abdul Razzak**, the envoy of Shah Rukh visited Vijayanagara during his reign.
- After Sangama, Saluva dynasty ruled after that Taluva dynasty ruled Vijayanagara.
- The most prominent ruler of **Tuluva** dynasty was Krishna Deva Raya.

### Krishna Deva Raya (AD 1509 -1529) :

- **Krishna Deva Raya**, a contemporary of **Babar** was the most illustrious ruler of Deccan.
- He is known as **Abhinava Bhoja** or **Andhra Bhoja**.
- He was a gifted scholar in both Telugu and Sanskrit of which only two works are extant. The Telugu work on polity '**Amuktamalyada**' and the Sanskrit drama '**Jambavati Kalyanam**'
- '**Ashtadiggajas**', the eight celebrated poets of Telugu, adorned his court.
- **Allasani Peddanna**, one among the ashtadiggajas is considered as '**Andra Kavita Pitamaha**' – the grandfather of Telugu poetry. He wrote the famous work **Manucharitam**.
- Krishna Deva Raya built the **Vijaya Mahal, Hazara Ramaswami** temple and **Vithalswami** temple.

- **Dominigo Paes** and **Duarte Barbosa** are the portugese travellers visited Vijayanagara during the time of Krishna Deva Raya.
- The famous **Tenali Raman** was one among the Ashtadiggajas.

### Achyuta Deva Raya (AD 1529- 1542) :

- Krishna Deva Raya nominated his brother **Achyuta Deva Raya** as his successor. **Fernao Nuniz** the portugese traveler visited Vijayanagara during his reign.
- After Achyuta Deva Raya, Venketa, ruled for just one year and after that Sadashiva Raya (AD 1543- 1576) ascended throne. But the real power, during the reign lay in the hands of Rama Raja who was the son-in-law of Krishna Deva Raya.
- Rama Raja entered into a commercial treaty with the Portuguese where by the supply of horses to the Bijapur ruler was stopped.
- In a series of wars he completely defeated the Bijapur ruler.
- He then allied himself with Bijapur ruler to inflict humiliating defeat on Golconda and Ahamednagar.
- However his enemies ultimately combined to inflict a crushing defeat on Vijayanagara, at the battle of **Thalikotta**. Rama Raja was imprisoned and executed.
- Thus battle of **Thalikkotta** is generally considered as end of the great age of Vijayanagara. Although the kingdom continued for another 100 years under Aravidu dynasty.
- Their territories Shrank steadily and they no longer counted in the political affairs of South India.
- We can see the remains of Vijayanagara kingdom near **Hampi** (Karnataka)

### Bahmani Kingdom:

- **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58):** He was also known as **Hassan Gangu**. He founded the Bahmani Kingdom with its capital at **Gulbarga**.
- **Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397-1422):** The **greatest** among them all. He was determined to make Deccan the cultural centre in India. He inducted large number of Hindus in the administration on large scale. He paid much attention to the ports of his kingdom, chaul and Dabhol which attracted trade ships from Persian Gulf and Red sea.
- **Ahmad Shah Wali (1422-35):** Transferred the capital from Gulbarga to **Bidar**.
- Bahmani Kingdom breaks up into five kingdoms namely: Imad Shahi, Adil Shahi, Nizam Shahi, Qutub Shahi and Barid Shahi.
- **Ibrahim Adil Shah:** the greatest ruler of Adil Shahi dynasty introduced **Dakhini** in place of Persian as court language.
- **Gol Gumbaj:** was built by **Muhammed Adil Shah**, it is famous for the so- called '**Whispering Gallery**'.
- **Quli Qutub Shah;** build the famous **Golconda Fort**.
- **Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah:** was the greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty and it was he who founded the city of **Hyderabad** originally known as **Bhagyanagar** after the name of the Sultan's favourite, Bhagyamati and he also built the famous **Charminar**.

### Mughal Period (AD 1526-40) and (1555 - 1757)

#### Babur (AD 1526-30):

- Babur laid the foundation of the Mughal rule in India in **1526** by defeating **Ibrahim Lodhi** in the first battle of **Panipat**.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sangha of Mewar in the battle of Kanwa.
- In 1529, he defeated Afghans under Muhammad Lodhi in the battle of **Ghagra** in Bihar and thereby consolidated the Mughal power in India.
- He is the first person who used **gunpowder** and **artillery** in Indian battlefields.
- He wrote his autobiography **Tuzuk-i-Baburi** in Turkey in which he gives an excellent account of India and his empire. This autobiography is famous for its candid expressions.
- In 1530, he died at Agra. His tomb was at **Kabul**.

#### Humayun (AD 1530 – 40) and (1555 – 56):

- He was the son of Babur and ascended the throne in 1530.
- He fought two battles against **Shershah** at **Chausa** in **1539** and at **Kanauj / Bilgram** in **1540** and was completely defeated by Shershah.
- After his defeat, he escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years of his life in exile.
- After Shershah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated Shershah's successors. He once again becomes the ruler of India.
- His sister **Gulbadan Begum** wrote his biography **Humayun Nama**.
- He built the **city of Dinpannah**.
- He died while reading in the library at **Dinpannah** and buried at Delhi.

### Sur Empire (1540 – 1555):

#### **Shershah (1540 – 45)**

- Shershah was the founder of Sur dynasty.
- In 1539, Shershah the ruler of Bihar defeated Humayun in the battle of **Chausa** and assumed the title **Shershah** as emperor.
- In 1540, he defeated Humayun once again in the decisive battle of **Kanauj / Bilgram**, annexed Kanauj, and forced Humayun to flee from India.
- He conquered Malwa, Ranthambor, Marwar, Chittoor, and Kalinjar. He died accidentally in **Kalinjar** from an explosion caused by a **fire in artillery**.
- During his brief reign of five years, he introduced brilliant administrative, land revenue policies, and several other measures to improve the economic condition of his subjects.
- He issued the coin called **Rupia** and was called as **the father of Indian Rupee**.
- He also fixed standard **weights** and **measures** all over the empire.
- He also improved transportation facilities by building **the Grant Trunk Road that** runs between **Kolkata** and **Amritsar**.
- He built the **Purana Quila** in Delhi.
- He was buried at **Sasaram** in Bihar.
- Sur dynasty ruled another 10 years after the death of Shershah and finally drove out from Delhi by Humayun in 1555, but Bihar remained under their control.

### Mughal empire after Humayun

#### **Akbar (1556 – 1605):**

- **Akbar** the eldest son of Humayun was born at Amarkot.
- **Akbar** ascended the throne at the age of 14. **Bairam Khan** was his regent.
- **Akbar** defeated **Hemu** (the Hindu general of Muhammad Adil Shah) in the **second battle of Panipat**.
- This war ended the Mughal Afghan contest for the throne of Delhi and Mughal become victorious.
- Akbar ended the regency of Bairam Khan in 1560 at the age of 18 and assumed the reign of his kingdom.
- Akbar's ambitions of conquest and expansion were no different from those of other imperialists.
- He conquered north India from Agra to Gujarat and then from Agra to Bengal and the borders of Assam.
- Next, he strengthened his North West frontier and then proceeded to subdue the Deccan.
- He conquered Malwa from Baz Bahadur in (1561), Garhkatanga (Rani Durgavati and her minor son Bir Narayan died fighting Mughals), Gondwana (1564), and Gujarat (1572 – 73).
- He built the famous **Buland Darwaza** at Fatepur Sikri in commemoration of his victory over **Gujarat**.
- He then conquered Bihar and Bengal (1574-76), Kabul (1581), Baluchistan (1586), Sindh (1591), Orissa (1592), Qandahar (1595), Khandesh and a part of Ahmadnagar from Chand Bibi (1593 -1601).
- In **1576**, the battle of **Haldighati** was fought between **Rana Pratap** of Mewar and Mughal army led by Raja Mansingh, Rana Pratap was defeated, but did not submit and continued the struggle.
- As a revolt against the orthodoxy and bigotry of religious priests, Akbar proclaimed a new religion **Din-i-Ilahi** in **1581**.
- The new religion was based on a synthesis of values taken from several religions like Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, and Christianity.

- It did not recognize the prophet, **Birbal** was the only Hindu, and the first person who followed this religion, but this religion did not become popular.
- Akbar built **Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort, and Humayun's Tomb** at Delhi.
- Akbar had no son for a long time. It is believed that **Sheikh Salim Chisti**, a Sufi saint blessed Akbar with a son who was named Salim later become Jahangir.
- In honor of Salim Chisti, Akbar shifted his court from **Agra to Fatehpur**.
- The nine jewels of Akbar (Nava Ratnas):
  1. **Birbal** (Administrator and Jester) 2. **Abul Fazal** (Scholar and Statesman) 3. **Abul Faizi** (scholar and statesman)
  4. **Todarmal** (Finance Minister) 5. **Tansen** (Musician) 6. **Mansingh** (Military General) 7. Bhagawandas (Mansabdar) 8. Abdur Rahim Khanekhana 9. Mulla Do Pyaja.
- Akbar is the only Mughal Emperor who was illiterate.
- **Ibadat Khana** is a prayer house in Fatehpur Sikri where religious debates are conducted.
- Akbar was the Mughal Emperor when English East India Company was being founded in London in **1600**.
- **Abul Fazal**, the court historian of Akbar wrote '**Ain-i-Akbari**' the biography of Akbar.
- **Abul Faizi**, the Persian poet and the brother of Abul Fazal translated **Mahabharata** into Persian in the name of **Razam Namah** and **Bhaskaracharya's** mathematical work **Leelavathi** into Persian.
- **Mian Tansen** was a great musician lived in Akbar's court.
- Akbar's military system was known as **Mansabdari system**.
- The official language during Akbar's rule was **Persian**.
- **Tulsidas** the author of Ramacharitha Manasa lived during Akbar's period.
- Akbar was an accomplished **sitar player**.
- Akbar was the first ruler to organized Haj pilgrimage at government expenses.
- During Akbar's reign **Tobacco** was introduced in India.
- He is also the ruler who prohibited **Sati**. He abolished **Jaziya**.
- Akbar's Tomb was situated in **Sikandra**.

#### **Jahangir (1605 – 27):**

- **Jahangir**, the son of Akbar came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605. His original name is **Salim**.
- He is known for his strict administration of justice. He established **Zanjir - i - Adal** (a huge bell) at Agra fort for the seekers of **royal justice**.
- In 1611, Jahangir married **Mihar-Un-Nissa** widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian noble of Bengal. Later on, she was given the title **Noor Jahan** meaning light of the world.
- Jahangir issued coins jointly in Noor Jahan's name and his own.
- In 1608, **Captain William Hawkins**, a representative of East India Company came to Jahangir's court. He was given the Mansab of 400.
- In 1615. **Sir. Thomas Roe** and ambassador of King James I, King of England also came to his court. Though initially, Jahangir resisted, later he granted permission to the English to establish a factory at **Surat**.
- His reign was marked by several revolts. His son Khusrau who received the patronage of 5<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru **Arjun Dev** revolted against Jahangir.
- Jahangir crushed the revolt and **Guru Arjun Dev** was executed for his support to Khusrau.
- Period of Jahangir is considered as the golden age of **Mughal Painting**. Jahangir himself was a **painter**.
- Jahangir built **Shalimar** and **Nishant Gardens** in Srinagar.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography **Tuzuki – i – Jahangiri** in Persian language.
- Jahangir died in 1627 and his tomb was situated at **Shahdra** in Lahore.

#### **Shahjahan (1628 – 1658) :**

- Jahangir's son Shahjahan succeeded him. Shahjahan's mother's name is Jodha Bhai.
- Three years after his accession, his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal died in 1631. For her memory he built **Taj Mahal**.

- Shahjahan's tenure is considered as the **golden age of Mughal architecture**. Shahjahan is known as the **Prince of builders**. The **Red Fort, Jama Masjid** are some of the magnificent structures built during his reign.
- The famous **Peacock Throne** was built by Shahjahan. Nadir Shah abducted it from here in **1739** during his Indian invasion. Now it is kept at the **London Tower Museum**.
- Shahjahan's son **Dara Shikoh** was a famous scholar. He translated **Bhagavat Geeta** and **Upanishads** into Persian. He also wrote a book titled **Majma - ul- Bahrain** (mingling of the oceans). In the book, he stated Hinduism and Islam were twin brothers.
- Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Agra Fort and died in captivity in 1658. He was buried at Taj Mahal beside his loving wife.
- Two French travelers **Bernier and Tavernier** visited India during Shahjahan's reign.

#### **Aurangzeb (1658 – 1707):**

- Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shiko in the succession battle.
- He adopted the title **Alamgir** means conqueror of universe.
- During his initial years, he concentrated on North India. During this period the Marathas under Shivaji rose to power and were a force to reckon with.
- Aurangzeb is known as '**Zinda Pir**' or living Saint because of his simple life style
- He ended the celebration of **Navroz** festival and ousted all artists from his court. At the same time, he was an accomplished **veena** player.
- Aurangzeb executed the 9<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru **Tej Bahadur** for his reluctance to embrace Islam. This forced the Sikhs to establish themselves as a militant organization. So the 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru, **Guru Gobindsingh** organized his followers into a militant organization named **Khalisa** to fight against the tyranny of Aurangzeb and Mughals.
- In 1679, Aurangzeb constructed the tomb for his wife in **Aurangabad** in Maharashtra. It is known as **Bibi ka Makabra**. It is otherwise known as **Mini Taj Mahal** as it was the blind imitation of Taj Mahal.
- Mughal Empire reached its zenith in terms of territorial extension during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb reintroduced **Jaziya**, the religious tax on Hindus.
- **Shivaji** was the most powerful Maratha king and an archenemy of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb died in the year **1707**. His tomb was situated at Daulatbad.

#### **Later Mughals**

##### **Bahadurshah-I (1707 – 1712):**

- During his reign, there was reconciliation with Sikhs by taking Guru Gobindsingh to Mughal Service, however the truce with the Sikhs was cut short by the revolt of the Sikhs under **Banda Bahadur** after the death of Gobindsingh.
- After Bahadurshah's death, Mughal Empire declined rapidly. After him, eight Sultans ruled within a span of 100 years. After 1757, Mughals had no control in any affairs of Indian politics. For competitive exams, students are required to know about only some of his successors.

##### **Farukh Siyar (1713 -19);**

- He ascended to the throne with the help of Syed brothers.

##### **Muhammad Shah (1719 - 48):**

- **Nadir Shah** invaded India in AD **1739**, defeated Muhammad Shah in the battle of Karnal, and took away **Peacock throne** and **Kohinoor Diamond**. Muhammad's reign saw the foundation of autonomous state of Hyderabad by Nizam – Ul – Mulk in 1720.
- Muhammad Shah is popularly known as **Rangeela**.

##### **Ahammed Shah (1748 – 54):**

- His reign saw the first invasion of India by Ahmed Shah Abdali the ruler of Afghanistan and former general of Nadir Shah in 1748.

#### **Alamgir-II (1754 – 59):**

- During his reign, the battle of Plassey occurred in **1757** and English East India Company laid the foundation of British rule in India. The role of Mughal Emperor in national politics has diminished.

#### **Shah Alam-II (1759 -1806):**

- He fought **the battle of Buxar** in **1764**, the last attempt to regain Mughal power, but the war ended in disaster and British convincingly defeated the combined army of **Suja-ud-Dawla** (Nawab of Oudh), **Shah Alam-II** (Mughal Empire), and **Mir Qasim** (Nawab of Bengal).
- During his reign, **Ahmad Shah Abdali** occupied Delhi and defeated Marathas in the **third battle of Panipat** in **1761**.
- In 1803 British captured Delhi and sent Shah Alam –II to prison. He died while in prison. From then onwards the Mughal emperor became a pensioner of British.

#### **Akbar –II (1803-37):**

- He conferred the title of '**Raja**' on **Ram Mohan Roy** and requested the latter to go to England to plead for a hike in the emperor's pension.

#### **Bahadur Shah –II (1837-62):**

- He was the **last Mughal Emperor**. Deported to **Rangoon** in 1858 after the Revolt of 1857, his death came in 1862.

### **The main reasons behind Mughal decline:**

- Aurangzeb's Deccan policy.
- Wars of succession.
- Absence of strong leaders after Aurangzeb.
- Deterioration in the organization and character of the Mughal nobility.
- Foreign invasions.

#### **Shivaji and Maratha State:**

##### **Shivaji (1674 – 80) :**

- Shivaji was born at **Shivner** in **1627**. His father's name is **Shaji Bhonsle** and mother's name is **Jija Bhai**. His teacher's name is **Samarth Ramdas**.
- Shivaji inherited the jagir of Pune from his father.
- After the death of his guardian **Dadaji Kondadev** in 1647, he assumed the full charge of his **Jagir**.
- He conquered many forts like Kondana, Purandhar, Raigarh, etc.
- Raja Jaisingh of Amber was then appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji. Jaisingh succeeded in besieging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar. Consequently the **treaty of Purandhar (1665)** was signed, according to which he gave some forts to Mughals and paid a visit to the Mughal Court of Agra.
- In **1674**, Shivaji was coronated at **Raigarh** and assumed the title of **Haindava Dharmodarak** (protector of Hinduism).
- Shivaji was helped by **Ashtapradhan** to assist him in administration. Peshwa is the head of finance and general administration. Later he became prime minister and assumed great importance.
- **Chauth** and **Sardeshmukhi** were the tax collected by Marathas. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were collected not on his swarajya but on an undefined belt of land, which was legally part of the Mughal Empire or the Deccan states. Chauth was **one-fourth** of the land revenue paid to the Marathas so as not be subjected to Maratha

raids. Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of **10 percent** on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.

- Shivaji was the first person who deployed **Guerilla tactics** in the battlefields of India.
- Shivaji died in 1680.

### **Successors of Shivaji**

#### **Sambhaji (1680 – 89):**

- Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji in the war of succession.
- He provided protection and support to Akbar-II the rebellious son of Aurangzeb. For this support, he was captured at Sangameswar by a Mughal Noble and executed.

#### **Rajaram (1689 – 1700)**

- He succeeded the throne with the help of ministers at Raigarh.
- Rajaram created the new post of **Prathinidhi**, thus taking the total number of ministers to nine.

#### **Shivaji-II and Tarabhai (1700 – 1707)**

- Rajaram was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji-II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabhai.

#### **Shahu (1707 – 1749)**

- Shahu, the son of Sambaji was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadurshah.
- Tarabhai's army was defeated by Shahu in the **battle of Khed** and Shahu occupied Satara.
- Shahu's reign saw the rise of Peshwas and transformation of Maratha Kingdom into an empire based on the principle of **confederacy**. The main members of the confederacy were Peshwas, Bhonsle, Gaekwad, Holkar, and Scindias.

#### **Maratha Confederacy (1720 – 1818):**

- **Balaji Vishwanath** (1713 – 20) was the first Peshwa. He played a crucial role in the final victory of Shahu by winning over almost all the Maratha Sardars to the side of Shahu.
- **Baji Rao-I** (1720-40) was succeeded as the next Peshwa. He was considered as the greatest exponent of Guerilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha power reached its **zenith** under him. His period saw the beginning of the system of confederacy and the rise of Maratha Chiefs under **Gakewads of Baroda, Bhonsle's of Nagpur, Holkars of Indore, and Scindias of Gwalior, and Peshwas of Pune.**
- He led innumerable successful expeditions in North India to weaken the Mughal Empire and to make the Marathas the **supreme power in India**. His famous words about Mughal Empire are 'let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall off themselves'.
- He was succeeded by his son **Balaji Baji Rao** (1740 – 61), popularly known as **Nana Saheb**.
- After the death of Shahu in 1749, the management of all state affairs was left to his hands.
- **Third battle of Panipat in 1761** resulted in the defeat of Marathas by **Ahmed Shah Abdhali** and the death of Vishwas Rao, the son of Nana Saheb and Sadashiv Rao, the cousin of Nana Saheb and several other Maratha leaders and 28000 soldiers. Nana Saheb died on hearing the news on 23, June 1761. After his death Maratha confederacy disintegrated. The conflicts among its members especially between Holkar and Scindia made the united action impossible.

#### **Sikhs:**

- Sikh religion was founded by **Guru Nanak**. Guru Nanak was born in **1469** at **Talwandi** in Lahore.
- Nanak nominated Guru Angad as his successor. **Guru Angad** introduced **Gurumukhi Script**.
- **Guru Ramdas** was the fourth Sikh Guru. He founded **the city of Amritsar**.

- Under fifth Sikh Guru, **Guru Arjundev**, Sikhism became an organized religion. He compiled the **Adigranth**, the sacred book of the Sikhs. He built the **Golden Temple** at Amritsar. He was executed by Mughal Emperor **Jahangir** for his support to Jahangir's rebellious son Khusru.
- The ninth Sikh Guru was **Teg Bahadur**. He was assassinated by Aurangzeb for his reluctance to embrace Islam.
- The Tenth Sikh Guru was **Guru Gobindsingh**. He founded **Khalisa** and organized Sikhs into a militant organization.
- Guru Gobindsingh was however assassinated in 1708 by an Afghan. **Banda Bahadur**, a trusted disciple of Guru Gobindsingh continued the war against Mughals, but he did not take the title Guru.
- In the confusion and disorder that followed the invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdhali, the Sikhs increased their military strength and became a strong power later under Maharaja Ranjith Singh.

### **Bakthi Movement**

- The Bahkti movement was based on the doctrine that the relationship between God and man is through love and worship rather than through performing any ritual or religious ceremonies.
- It was in South India for the first time that Bhakti movement grew from a mere religious doctrine to a broad based popular movement based on social and religious equality. Popular saint poets called **Alvars** who represented emotional side of Vaishnavism through collective songs called **Prabandhas** led it. It declined after the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
- But it was revived as a philosophical and ideological movement by **Acharyas** (who represented intellectual side of **Vaishnavism** in the 11<sup>th</sup> century). Most important among them was **Ramanuja**, whose disciple **Ramananda** took it to North India.
- Main Features: 1. Discarded rituals and sacrifices. 2. Emphasised purity of heart and mind, humanism, and devotion. 3. Monotheistic in nature. 4. God has either form (saguna) or be formless (nirguna). 5. Knowledge was a constituent part. 6. An egalitarian movement Denounced Casteism. 7. Best form of worship is singing Bhajans and realization of God by personal effort. No need of priestly class. 8. Saint, preached in local languages.

### **Bhakti Saints**

- **Ramanuja** (1017 – 1137): The Vaishnava saint from South India. The earliest exponent of Bhakti movement and **Vishitadvaita philosophy**.
- **Ramananda** (14-15 century): The first great Bhakti saint of North India who opened the doors of Bhakti without any distinction of birth, caste, creed, or sex.
- **Kabir** (1440-1510): The most radical disciple of Ramananda, who was opposed to caste, creed, image worship, unnecessary rituals, and sought to remove distinction between Hindus and Muslims and believed in social unity.
- **Guru Nanak** (1469-1538): A **Nirguna Bhakti saint** and social reformer. The first Sikh Guru and founder of Sikhism.
- **Chaithanya** (1486-1533): One of the great saints of Krishna Bhakti cult and founder of **Gaudiya** or **Bengal Vaishnavism**.
- **Purandara Das** (1480- 1564): The foremost and the most prolific Vaishnav saint-composer in Karnataka. Believed to have laid the foundations of the modern phase of **Karnataka music**, and also known as father of Karnataka Music.
- **Mirabai** (1498-1546): The Rathore princess of **Merata** and daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar. The most well-known woman Bhakti saint of the Krishna cult of Vaishnavism.
- **Vallabhacharya** (1479-1531): A great saint of the Krishna Bhakti cult of vaishnavism, who propounded the philosophy of **Pushti Marg**.
- **Surdas** (1483- 1563): A **blind poet of Agra**. He sang the glory of Krishna in his '**Sursagar**'.
- **Tulsidas** (1532-1623): the greatest saint-poet of the Ram Bhakti cult Vaishnavism. The celebrated author of '**Ramacharitamanas**', '**Kavitawali**', and '**Gitawali**'.

- **Thyagaraja (1767-1847):** A Telugu who spent his life in Tamil Nadu. The greatest saint-composer of Karnataka music. He adorned God in the form of Rama, the incarnation of Vishnu and Hero of **Valmiki's Ramayana**.

### **Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra Dharma**

- **Jnanaswara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296):** The founder-head of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra, founder of Marathi language and literature, wrote the long commentary of the Bhagvad Gita called the 'Bhavarthadipka', more commonly known as '**Jnanasvari**'.
- **Namadeva (1270-1305):** A contemporary of Jnanaswara. He was a tailor by caste and was opposed to all caste distinctions. The object of his devotion was 'Vithoba' or Vithal (identified with Vishnu) of Pandharpur. The cult of **Vithoba** or Vithal known as **Varkari** sect was founded by Namadeva.
- **Ek Nath (1533-1599):** A great scholar saint from Maharashtra who wrote a commentary on the Ramayana called the '**Bhavartha Ramayana**' and another commentary on the eleventh book of the Bhagavata Purana.
- **Tukaram (1598-1650):** The greatest Bhakti poet from Maharashtra, wrote devotional poems, known as **Abhangas** which are the glory of devotional poetry.

### **Sufi Movement**

- Sufism is the mystical movement in Islam. The Sufis while accepting the Shari'ah did not confine their religious practice to formal adherence and stressed cultivation of religious experience aimed at direct perception of God.